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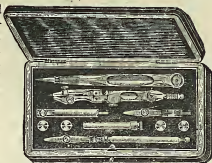
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Vol X.

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The . . .

Hartley University College .. Magazine ..

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THE

Hartley University College Magazine.

NOTES AND NEWS.



WE feel sure that all our readers, including past as well as present students, will heartily endorse our expression of grateful thanks to Sir Ernest Shackleton, K.C.V.O., for his great kindness in acceding to the request of our enterprising Sub-Editor, and writing a special article for the Hartley College Magazine. Those of us who have read the gallant explorer's great book cannot but wish the article were long enough to fill this "Shackleton Number" of the Magazine, but we who diligently peruse the newspapers can only marvel that he has been able to find time to write it at all! As compared with the tremendous strain of lecturing day after day, abroad as well as in all parts of Britain, the grim "Dash for the Pole" must seem now like a holiday trip!

We venture also to congratulate Sir Ernest Shackleton on the well-merited honour conferred upon him—a few days after his memorable visit to Southampton. Had the compilation of the Birthday Honours List been referred to Hartley students it would have been a Dukedom at the very least—but after all a Duke's lot in these days is not altogether a happy one!

N.B.—A largely increased edition of this "Shackleton Number" of the Magazine has been printed, as many of our readers would like to have additional copies for their friends. Copies may be purchased from the Magazine Secretary or from the Editor.

The great events of this term have been the visits to the College—for somewhat widely different purposes—of the University Commissioners and of Sir Ernest Shackleton. The Commissioners' descent upon us was awaited with great

trepidation. It seems a pity it was not possible to drag *their* carriage round the town, but such a pleasing proceeding would doubtless have savoured of bribery and corruption.

On the results of the Commissioners' visit, which are anxiously awaited, it may without exaggeration be said that the future of the College, its very existence as a University College, will largely depend. Though examination successes form by no means an absolute criterion by which to judge the work of the College, we feel justly proud of our list of 1909 graduates at London University, which beats all our previous records. A College which can produce over a dozen of London University graduates per annum ought to command wider recognition and more liberal financial support than it has hitherto received.

During the Summer vacation two more members of the staff have stepped out of the ranks of the celibate army and joined the glorious company of—married men. Our heartiest congratulations to Professor Boyd and Mr. Crawford. Who will be the next, we wonder?

The following Lecture Courses have been arranged, at the request of the Workers Educational Association, to be given by members of the College staff.—Political Economy (six lectures), Professor Hearnshaw; Statistics (four lectures), Professor Watkin; History of Economics (six lectures), Professor Clarke.

It is very gratifying to find that the W.E.A. is working in such close and friendly co-operation with the College, which is certainly taking the lion's share in the educational work of the Southampton Branch of the Association, as indeed has been the case from the beginning. Every student who intends, after leaving College, to take an intelligent interest in the social movements of the times, rather than to slack and slouch through life, should attend these Courses. The lectures are given on Thursday evenings.

The following is a summary of Professor Hearnshaw's course of lectures on Political Economy:—

Lecture I.—The English Economists.

A. INTRODUCTORY:—EARLY ECONOMIC IDEAS.—I. Ancient—Hebrew, Greek, Roman; II. Mediæval—The Canonists. B. THE MERCANTILE SCHOOL.—I. New Economic Conditions in 15th Century; II. Mercantile Theorists, especially Thomas Mun (1664), and Sir J. Child (1668); III. The Aims and Principles of Mercantilism. C. THE SCHOOL OF NATURAL LIBERTY.—I. The Defects of Mercantilism; II. Early Critics

of Mercantilism—Petty, North, Locke; III. The French Physiocrats—Quesnay, Gournay, Turgot; IV. Adam Smith—Wealth of Nations, 1776; V. The Developers of Adam Smith's Principles—Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, Mill. D. THE SOCIOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—I. Defects in System based on Natural Liberty; II. Early Critics of "Laissez Faire"; III. The German National Economists; IV. Recent Writers in Germany, France, and Great Britain.

READING.—Ingram's Article on "Political Economy" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; II. Price's "Political Economy in England" (Methuen, 2/6). SUBJECT FOR ESSAY.—"The Importance of the Study of Political Economy at the present time."

Lecture II.—The Scope and Method of Political Economy.

A. THE SCOPE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.—I. Its relation to the other Sciences which deal with Man.—(1) A Scheme of the Sciences; (2) The Advantages and Disadvantages of treating them separately; II. The Subject Matter of Political Economy.—Man in relation to wealth.—(1) Man as impelled by stable and calculable motives; (2) Wealth: its characteristics; III. Political Economy a Science pure and simple; (1) The Science and its limits; (2) The so-called "Art of Political Economy," really a branch of Statesmanship; (3) The so-called "Ethics of Political Economy," really a branch of Morally. B. THE METHOD OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.—I. The Deductive or Analytical Method; (1) Its principles; (2) The Assumptions of the Deductive School; (3) The Deductive Process; (4) Departments of Economic Enquiry where useful; II. The Inductive or Synthetical Method; (1) Its principles; (2) Bases of Economic Induction; (3) Varieties of Inductive Method; (4) Departments of Economic Enquiry where useful; III. The Scientific Combination of Induction and Deduction.

READING.—Marshall's "Economics of Industry," Books I. and II.; Keynes' "Scope and Method of Political Economy."

SUBJECT FOR ESSAY.—"In what does a man's wealth consist?"

Lecture III.—Problems of Production.

A. THE DEMAND WHICH LEADS TO PRODUCTION.—I. Definition of Economic Wants; II. Characteristics of Economic Wants; (1) Variation in Intensity and in Elasticity; (2) Satiability; (3) Infinity in Number. B. THE THREE FACTORS OF PRODUCTION.—I. The Gifts of Nature; (1) The

Chief Varieties, especially Land; (2) Their Characteristics, extension and fixity; (3) Their Yield, according to the Law of Diminishing Return; II. The Labour of Man; (1) The Chief Varieties, especially hard-handed and soft-handed; (2) The Fluidity of Labour; (3) The Supply of Labour; The Theory of Malthus; III. Capital; Definition and Characteristics; (2) The Chief Varieties; (3) Causing determining the Supply. C. THE ORGANISATION OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.—I. Forms of Business Management; II. Types of Organisation; (1) Division of Labour; (2) Localisation of Industry; (3) Substitution.

READING.—Marshall's "Economics of Industry," Books III. and IV.

SUBJECT FOR ESSAY.—"What Part does Capital play in Production?"

Lecture IV.;—Problems of Distribution.

A. INTRODUCTION.—I. What is meant by "Distribution"? II. Mill's attempt to distinguish between "Laws of Production" and "Laws of Distribution"; III. The Problems of Distribution—largely ethical; IV. The Claimants to a Share; (1) The Owner of Land—individual or communal; (2) The Lender of Capital; (3) The Bringer of Labour—manager, workman, etc. B. THE INFLUENCES WHICH DETERMINE DISTRIBUTION.—I. Competition, under which each tends to get a share of the produce proportionate to his services; II. Modifying Influences—(1) Custom, (2) Legislation, (3) Organisation, *e.g.*, by Trade Unions. The proposals of Socialism. C. THE PORTIONS INTO WHICH WEALTH PRODUCED IS DISTRIBUTED.—I. Wages of Labour—(a) of manager, (b) of workman; (1) The Characteristics of Labour as a Commodity; (2) The Price of Labour as regulated by Supply and Demand; (3) The Diminishing Demand for Unskilled Labour; (4) Means for Reducing over supply of Unskilled Labour; II. Interest on Capital; (1) The Characteristics of Capital as a commodity; (2) The Price of Capital as Regulated by Supply and Demand; (3) The Increasing Demand for Capital; III. Rent for use of Land; (1) The Nature of Rent of Agricultural Land and of Urban Land; (2) The Determinants of Rent. B. Recent Efforts to Modify existing Principles of Distribution.

READING.—Marshall's "Economics of Industry," Books V. and VI.; Mill's "Political Economy," Part II.

SUBJECT FOR ESSAY.—"The Influence of Trade Unions on Wages."

Lecture V.—Problems of Exchange.

A. INTRODUCTORY.—I. Exchange necessitated by Division of Labour and Localisation of Industry; II. Means of Exchange; (1) Barter, (2) Money, (3) Credit; III. Conditions of Exchange: equilibrium of Demand and Supply; IV. The Economic "Market" within which Exchange takes place; V. The Problem of Free Trade or Protection. B. THE THEORY OF VALUE.—I. Value-in-Use: meaning of the term; II. Value-in-Exchange, determined by—(a) Utility, the Active Principle of Demand; (b) Cost of Production, the Active Principle of Supply; III. Price: the money-measure of Value in Exchange. C. MONEY AS AN INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE.—I. The Four Main Functions of Money; II. The Qualities which make Gold and Silver good materials for Money; III. Systems of Metallic Money—(1) Currency by Weight, (2) Currency by Tale; IV. Proposals for an International Currency. D. CREDIT AS AN INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE.—I. Paper Currency; II. Bills of Exchange; III. Book Credit; IV. The Banking System.

READING.—(1) Marshall's "Economics of Industry," Books V. and VI.; (2) Jevons' "Money."

SUBJECT FOR ESSAY.—"The Causes of Movements in General Prices."

Lecture VI.—Political Economy and Social Problems.

A. SOCIAL PROBLEMS.—I. Their Nature and Variety; II. Their Complexity. B. THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS.—I. How they affect the Production, Distribution, and Exchange of Wealth; II. How Political Economists approach Social Problems. C. THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED AS A TYPICAL SOCIAL PROBLEM.—I. Preliminary Considerations: (1) The Problem not a new one; (2) Not confined to Britain; II. Classifications of the Unemployed, suggested by Alden, Barnett, Booth, Drage, etc.; III. Those Willing and Able to Work: (1) Temporarily Unemployed: causes, remedies; (2) Permanently Unemployed: causes, remedies; IV. The Unemployable: (1) Those willing to work, but incapable; (2) Those neither willing nor capable; V. The Vagrants, or "Won't Works," and how to deal with them. D. CONCLUSION OF COURSE.

READING:—(1) Percy Alden, "The Unemployed;" (2) Poor Law Commission Report (*Daily News* Summary).

This term we have the pleasure of welcoming two new members of the College staff, who were appointed during the

Long Vacation. Miss A. T. Tucker, B.A. (Lond.), who has joined the Department of Education, graduated from the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and acted for some time as Lecturer in English at the Woolwich P. T. Centre. Mr. W. A. Mackie, the new Lecturer in the Department of Classics and English, graduated M.A. at the University of Aberdeen with first class honours in English Language and Literature, in 1906, and during the last three years has been history Scholar at Christchurch College, Oxford, taking B.A. with first class honours in English and second class honours in History. He has played chess for Oxford against Cambridge, and has been welcomed as a valuable recruit by the Hartleyan exponents of this brainy sport.

Dr. Ross, whose resignation we noted with regret in our last issue, has been elected to a Professorship in the Government College at Rangoon.

Honour List.

WE offer our hearty congratulations to the following College Students on their successes at the London University Examinations this year:—

Bachelor of Arts, 1909.

Miss D. Rushworth (3rd class honours in English and French); Mr. B. S. Steel (3rd class honours in English and French); Miss E. E. Fleming, Miss A. C. Izett, Miss A. E. Leake, Mr. F. W. B. Griffen.

Bachelor of Science, 1909.

Mr. T. A. Simmons (2nd class honours in Chemistry); Mr. A. G. King (3rd class honours in Chemistry); Miss K. Boswell, Mr. W. H. Bilson, Mr. A. Cutler, Mr. E. J. Evans, Mr. H. E. Kimber, Mr. W. A. K. Smith, Mr. T. D. Winter.

Bachelor of Science (Engineering), 1909.

Mr. J. Palmer, Mr. R. V. Hitchcock.

Intermediate Arts, 1909.

Miss B. E. Dunstan (3rd class honours in French); Miss C. E. Boden, Miss F. V. Kent, Miss E. Lees, Miss M. E. M. Sanders, Miss E. R. Stone, Mr. J. M. Baldwin, Mr. E. C. Bury, Mr. E. G. Griffiths, Mr. A. Hufton, Mr. W. J. Ryall, Mr. B. J. Sparks.

Intermediate Science, 1909.

Miss N. Curtis, Mr. L. J. Barley, Mr. A. E. Bullen, Mr. A. F. Graham, Mr. S. P. Heath, Mr. A. Noble.

Intermediate Science (Engineering), 1909.

Mr. T. Coope, Mr. M. J. S. Cooper, Mr. H. F. Humby.

A.M.I.C.E., 1909.

Mr. W. S. Osman, Mr. H. T. Tudsberry.

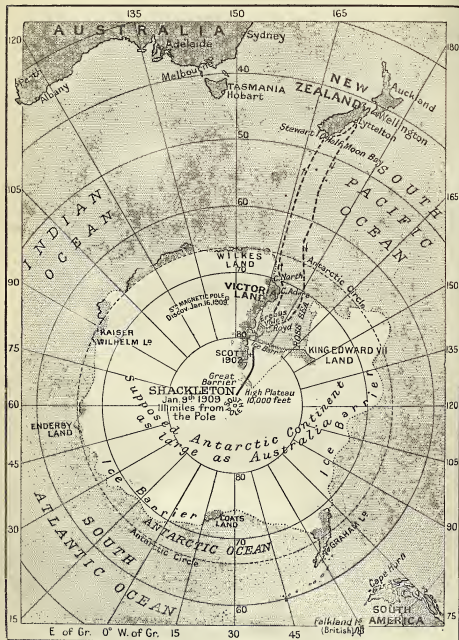
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We have once more to thank our advertisers for their generous support, without which the Magazine in its present form and size could not possibly be produced. We wish again to appeal to our readers, including both past and present students, to bear this fact in mind, to take notice of the advertisements in this issue, and to deal with our advertisers and not with other firms in the same line of business who do not advertise through our Magazine.

In Memoriam.

REGINALD SOPER.

It is our melancholy duty to record the recent loss, by sudden death from heart-disease, of one of the brightest and best of Hartleyans. Mr. Reginald Soper had won the respect and esteem of all his friends and acquaintances, among Staff and Students alike. He was undoubtedly marked out for a brilliant and useful career. After the nature of his malady had been discovered, and it became necessary for him to abandon the prospect of entering the profession of Engineering, he cheerfully began to prepare for that of Teaching—in either he would have won distinction. The pity of it is deepened by the fact that the end came with tragic suddenness.



Stanford's Geog! Estab^d, London.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION OF

. . . 1907 . . .

*(Specially written for the Hartley University College Magazine**By SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON, K.C.V.O.)*

THE *Nimrod* left London on July 30th, 1907, for Cowes, and while there was visited by Their Majesties the King and Queen, who inspected the vessel, and the Queen entrusted to our keeping a Union Jack to be planted at the most southerly point reached. Arriving in New Zealand during the latter part of November, we had a busy month gathering together our large quantity of stores and equipment, and settling the hundred and one details connected with the final departure of the expedition.

On January 1st, 1908, at 4 p.m., we left Lyttleton, receiving a most enthusiastic "send off" from the people of New Zealand. We were thirty-eight men on board, ten ponies, seventeen dogs, a motor car, together with provisions for the expedition for two years, and 213 tons of coal, so we were a pretty tight fit in the little *Nimrod*. To economise our coal, I had arranged to be towed to the ice by a steamer called the *Koonya*, which picked us up outside the harbour, and we were soon heading to the Southward.

We encountered very severe weather soon after leaving, which continued up till the 13th, when it moderated, and we were able once more to get dry, and to feel that the ponies who had suffered severely during the heavy weather were also enjoying this respite.

On January 15th we arrived at the Antarctic Circle, where we bid farewell to our tow-boat, which, after giving us a hearty cheer, disappeared into the grey mist to the northward, and we were left alone with our work ahead of us. The little

"HEAVY SEAS" THE TOW-BOAT "KOONYA," PHOTOGRAPHED FROM
ON BOARD THE "NIMROD."

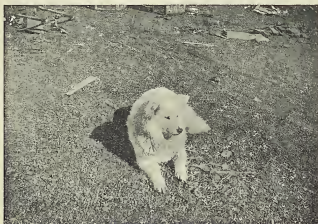


Nimrod hurrying South soon became surrounded by bergs, varying in height from 80 to 100 feet., and extending all round the horizon. For over a hundred miles we steamed through this wonderful Venice of the South, which presented to us a scene of indescribable beauty in the bright sunlight. The following day we were in fairly clear water again, and reached the Great Ice Barrier on January 23rd. After vainly endeavouring to push East through heavy pack to King Edward VII. Land we eventually established winter quarters at Ross Island, at Cape Royds, under the shadow of the great active volcano, Mt. Erebus, 13,350 feet, which was discovered by Sir J. Clark Ross in 1840.



VIEW OF THE "PANCAKE ICE."

Our immense neighbour soon became a fruitful source of discussion, and after some consideration I decided to despatch a party to attempt an ascent. On March 5th the party consisting of six men, left Winter Quarters, and after an arduous and exciting journey reached the summit on the morning of the 10th. Describing the view from the summit, Professor David's report reads as follows :



THE LAST OF THE "NIMROD" DOGS.

' We stood on the edge of a vast abyss and at first could see neither to the bottom or across it, on account of the huge mass of steam filling the crater and soaring aloft in a column of 500 to 1,000 feet high. Presently a light northerly breeze cleared away the steam cloud, and at once the whole crater stood revealed in all its vast extent and depth. Mawson's angular measurements made the depth 900 feet and the greatest width half a mile."

The descent was safely made and the party arrived at the hut, having discovered, among other things on the slopes of Erebus, six fully developed sledging appetites. After this journey we settled down seriously for the winter; the sun disappeared on April 22nd and from that date till August 22nd our only natural light was that shed by the moon or the Aurora. However, we did not suffer from depression—everyone was too busy. The scientists had their regular duties, others made preparations for our coming journeys, others

again were busy printing and editing a book which we called the *Aurora Australis*. "I'm too busy," was the chief complaint I heard, not "I have nothing to do."

The Southern Party, which was to consist of Adams, Marshall, Wild, and myself, with four ponies, provisions and oil for 91 days (on full ration our daily allowance was 34 ozs.), left Winter Quarters on October 29th. Progress at first was slow, blizzards and crevassed ice being encountered. The ponies, however, pulled well, and although the snow was soft we were able to move South at the rate of about 15 miles each day. On November 26th we camped in Lat. 82-8½ S. Long. 68 E., having passed the previous "furthest south." New land soon after came within in view; we could see great snow-clad mountains rising beyond Mount Longstaff. I noted with some anxiety that the coast trended S.S.E., thus threatening to cross our path and bar our way South.

The first pony was killed on November 21st, when we were south of the 81st parallel; here a depôt was made of pony meat and stores, to provide for the return march. We were still as we went South sighting new land ahead, and on December 2nd camped in Lat. 83-28 S., Long. 171-30 E., at the foot of a red granite mountain about 3,000 feet high. On the following day we climbed this mountain, and from its summit saw an enormous glacier stretching almost due south, flanked by high mountains and issuing on to the barrier south of our camp.

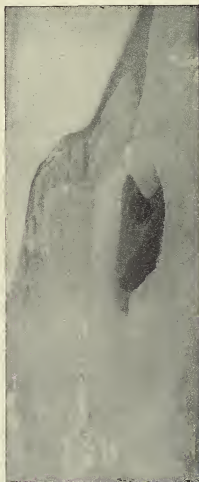
We decided to ascend this glacier, and on the following day, with two sledges and the last pony, got on to its surface. We left a fourth depot close to the foot of the glacier at the edge of a wonderful granite cliff, polished by the wind and snow of ages. I will not go into the details of our troubles and our difficulties in ascending this great glacier, more than to tell you that, on December 6th, we took six hours to pass about 600 yards of severely crevassed ice, and on the following day we lost our last pony, which fell into a crevasse disguised, like so many others, by a treacherous snow-lid. Wild, who was leading the pony, was saved by the swingle-tree of the sledge snapping when the animal dropped through, probably to a depth of several hundreds of feet.

We had now two sledges with a weight of about 1,000 lbs., and our altitude was 1,700 feet above sea level. We made steady though difficult progress, the glacier proving 130 miles in length and rising to an altitude of 9,000 feet. We had started to reduce our rations on leaving the Barrier surface, and Christmas day 1908 found us, at the head of the great

INTERIOR OF WINTER QUARTERS HUT,
SHOWING THE PRINTING PRESS OF THE "AURORA AUSTRALIS"



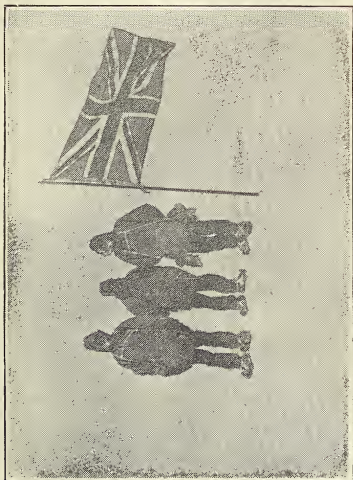
glacier, at an altitude of 9,000 feet in 85.55 S., on very short rations. Our meal on this day consisted of Pony ration pemmican and a small plum pudding, which Wild had been given by a lady in New Zealand. However, although we had



A SEAL AT ITS "BLOW-HOLE" IN THE ICE.

all spent Christmas under happier conditions, we felt thankful we were well and still able to push South.

On December 31st we camped in Lat. 86-54 S., at an altitude of 10,000 feet; we had now three weeks' food on a reduced ration, and were 186 geographical miles from the Pole. The land had been left behind, and we were travelling



"FARTHEST SOUTH": PLANTING THE FLAG.

over a vast expanse of snow, rising gently to the southward. We were weakening from the combined effects of short food, low temperatures, and heavy work. We were on January 6th in Lat. 88-7 S. We had increased our daily ration, for it was evident that vitality could not be maintained on the amount of food we were taking, and I was forced to abandon the hope of reaching the Pole. We were now concentrating our efforts to getting within 100 miles of the goal.

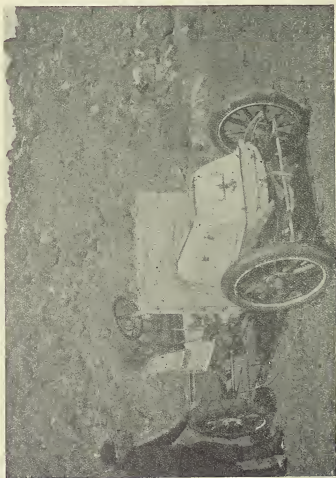
We spent January 7th and 8th in our sleeping bags, frequently attacked by fro-t-bite, while a blizzard blew fiercely without: it ceased, however, at 1 a.m. on January 9th, and at 4 a.m. we left our camp, taking only our instruments, food, and the flag, and after five hours' march we calculated we were in 88-23 S., and we hoisted the flag.

To the southward was the same endless snow plain, without a break all round the horizon. The homeward march was rendered difficult by shortage of food and attacks of dysentery, due to the meat from one of the ponies. We picked up a depôt left on the plateau on January 4th, and made rapid progress to the north. The blizzard winds from the south, which had hampered us on the outward journey, now proved of assistance, for we made a sail from the floorcloth of a tent and travelled fast with our one remaining sledge. On January 10th we covered a distance of 29 miles down the glacier. On January 16th we ran out of food when 16 miles from the glacier depôt, and we marched for 31 hours with only a little tea and chocolate. We were able to reach the depôt in an exhausted condition. We left the glacier and reached the Barrier surface on January 28th, but Wild was attacked by dysentery, and a little later we all suffered.

We were assisted on the northward march over the Barrier by snow mounds erected on the outward journey, and we picked up the depôts without any difficulty, reaching each with our food-bags empty. We could not march at all on February 4th, owing to acute dysentery, but we were able to continue on the following days, and on February 23rd we reached a depôt laid out off Minna Bluff in readiness for our return by a party from the winter quarters. We were all safe on board the *Nimrod* on March 4th.



S.S. "NIMROD" IN THE ICE.



THE "NIMROD" MOTOR CAR.

There nothing but good news awaited us; the Northern Party, consisting of Professor David, Mawson, and Mackay, had, after a magnificent journey, hoisted the British flag at the South Magnetic Pole on January 16th of this year. These were the principal features of the expedition. A great deal of work was done which to detail would be outside the scope of this article, but I cannot conclude without paying a just tribute to my comrades, to whose loyalty and devotion the measure of success that we have achieved is due.



E. A. Shackleton

The foregoing Illustrations were reproduced by kind permission of Mr. W. Heinemann from Lieut. Shackleton's book—"The Heart of the Antarctic."

VICARIOUS VALOUR. ✕ ✕

* * *

How many yearn to tread the land
 Where heroes of fictitious story,
 From *Pearson's*, or maybe the *Strand*,
 Abide in bliss and lasting glory !
 Who hath not bowed
 His neck to fancy's yoke, and joined that crowd ?

We see them, men of common mould,
 Pursuing everyday vocations,
 Accumulating hard-won gold
 In stainless business relations ;
 Yet inly frantic
 For one bold plunge into the wild romantic.

Dull folk, whose logic's greatest art
 The meanest kind of swindle baffles,
 Aspire to play a Sherlock's part
 By thwarting perfect hosts of Raffles,
 Untangling cases
 By clues from footprints, pipe ash, and bootlaces.

Men who have known no greater scare
 Than laundry bills of fancy figure
 Dream that they breathe the ocean air
 With finger bent on ready trigger,
 Prepared to settle
 Accounts by methods dear to Captain Kettle ;

Or formulate, the while they pack
 Meat parcels built of tea and sago,
 Keen verbal weapons of attack
 To cow some hypothetic Dago,
 And, tying knots,
 They snap the twine and think on pistol shots.

Hirelings who shave the public chin,
 Whose eyes of old with humour twinkled,
 Now glare à la Don Q., and win
 Imagined ransom, blood-besprinkled,
 Fill in the vision
 They lose themselves and make a deep incision.

And dairymen, still sane and hale,
 Regret the fact, and try to roll a
 Magnetic eye, and fain were pale
 With psychic efforts, like Nikola
 (Their mystic glowering
 Spreading the notion that their milk is souring).

We see them and maybe we smile,
 Who own a taste for classic diction,
 To think they find so strong a wile
 In frequent doles of flimsy fiction,
 And lose their hearts
 To heroes who come out in monthly parts.

Quite so, but let us not forget
 The days when tales of blood and thunder
 Enchanted us, and bade us set
 Our youthful minds on loot and plunder,
 Until the text
 Broke off: "To be continued in our next;"

When wild exploits delighted still,
 And faults of style and bad constructions
 Impaired no whit the nervous thrill
 Of hairbreadth 'scapes and bold abductions,
 And we would slick
 Have sold our souls to be like Deadwood Dick.

E. H. W.

ON DIT: - x x x

v v v

THAT the *esprit de corps* of the Juniors is not worth a—brass farthing.

THAT "one would feel such a beastly cad after the second time."

THAT the table *rose*. All *see'd* it.

THAT hygiene is too *obvious*.

THAT more interest would be taken in lectures arranged on the Shackleton system.

THAT Mr. B. ry is *not* a poet.

THAT somebody should have proposed a vote of thanks.

THAT he thought the pictures were faked.

THAT "Vanity, thy name is woman."

THAT "Impudence, thy name is man."

THAT someone has given up quoting Shakespeare since the Welcome Soirée.

THAT we will soon have *n* papers.

THAT the women students had to bring their *lambs* with them.

THAT the Third Eleven will consist of the First Eleven crocks.

THAT Scotch custard sometimes produces "feelings of nausea," psychologically speaking.

THAT Mr. B. nn. tt. sleeps in his College cap.

THAT a moustache is a qualification for an invigilator.

THAT the Engineers cannot afford "cut glass."

THAT Mr. Fl.m.ng has come to Hartley to get his Certificate, and not to play football.

THAT we marvel at him.

THAT certain people balconising saw the tops of the fire-works let off on the Common.

That Mr. Cl.ll displayed intelligence in Maths., but the others were squashed by *wat's* said.

THAT "the attitude of the Senior men towards work is extraordinary," remarked a Professor.

THAT a lady lecturer thought breweries were not so obnoxious.

THAT Tip thought they were the sweetest places on earth.

THAT eucalyptus is good for colds—in Room 1.

THAT it is no good joking about *Father's* hat.

THAT *he* is going to make *us* sweat!!!

THAT Mr. B . dm . nt . n has sold his football boots.

THAT the carol singers were generously rewarded.

THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

* * *

WE give below a reprint of the Special Paper in General Knowledge taken (lying down) by the (very) Freshers of 1909. Appended are authentic extracts from the more striking answers handed in; no alterations have been in such details as spelling and punctuation.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

Time allowed, two hours.

1. Describe the following rivers, giving their special characters and tracing their etymology;—Gobli (Mongolia), Ohio (U.S.A.).
2. Write short biographies of the following notabilities:—William Stead, General French, Sir Hubert Parry, Admiral Togo, Sir Edward Clarke.
3. What do you know of nickel? Describe the effects of copper, silver, and other reagents upon nickel.
4. Compare Euclid and Geometry. State in detail the differences, if any, naming any authorities in support of your statements.
5. Explain the chief proposals of the Budget. Are the land taxes likely in any way to hinder the extension of University Education?
6. Give the origin of the following quotations, and state their significance in literature:—(a) "To be or not to be;" (b) "*Strenuis ardua cedunt*;" (c) "Lay on, Macduff;" (d) "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise;" (e) "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."
7. What is usually referred to as "The Garden?" When did it exist? What references to it may be found in English Literature?
8. Who were the following? (a) Non-jurors; (b) Tutors. What was the object of each?
9. Who introduced the Chartered Car System? Explain the causes of its unpopularity.

THE GARDEN.—By the 'Garden' we generally understand the enclosed portion of earth inhabited by Adam and Eve in the days of yore, thousands of years B. C. as is

narrated in Scripture. It is beautifully described by Milton in the opening books of *Paradise Lost*, a book which deals with man's creation and existence in this garden, temptation, and fall, which necessitates expulsion from the garden of paradise. It is described to be a beautiful place containing every tree, and flower and producing every fruit. All of the produce of the garden may be eaten but that of one tree, which is the tree of wisdom, and it is Adam and Eve's disobedience in this respects which causes their expulsion.

SIR E. CLARKE is a King Council. He is a noted figure in any big slander suits, in which cases he is at his best.

GEN. FRENCH, a noted cavalry commander, is well known for his feet (!) in relieving Maffickin (!) during the Boar (!) War.

CHARTERED CARS.—The reason of the unpopularity of "chartered" cars was probably because of the difficulty experienced in assigning the fare. "Taxi"-cabs have overcome this difficulty by automatically indicating the amount payable.

NON-JURORS were very good men who lived in the reign of Queen Anne (I think). They were so called because they signed a pledge declaring that they would never swear. The special object of the Non-Jurors was to raise the tone of speech and society among young men of their day.

TUTORS are gentlemen to whom students go when they wish to know something. They have nothing to do, and are highly paid for it.

TOPICAL CRITICISMS. ✕

• • •

A NEW book-shop is to be opened in the vicinity of the College. The stock will consist of the magazines taken (unintentionally, of course) from the M.C.R.

Silence is requested in all classes. As a consequence a Voice is for sale in the Central Hall—to be heard, if necessary, two evenings a week.

A bull may go mad in a china shop, but it does not follow a student should in a chem. lab. The tools should have been taken to the engineering department.

One day at the end of Nov. we heard a student remark that he had his grant. We believed him, but thousands wouldn't.

Three Juniors attended a certain tea. Rumour has it that the rest were tied to their mothers' apron strings. Poor boys!!

A certain Professor thinks marriage a *bridle*. We can only take his word for it.

The old familiar cry of "Chuck 'im out!" is passing away. At the Welcome Soirée we heard "Drag 'im in!"

At a choral practice we learnt "there was a difference." Quite so.

It is better to ask a silly question than to show "consummate ignorance." This is a sign of intelligence arrived at by the use of logs.

At the Welcome Soirée a novice in the ballroom was surprised at the instability of the floor, which, he said, rose up and smote him. Perhaps he thought he was rinking.

The expressions "Touch wood" and "Not in these trousers" have a very *paternal* sound.

S. A. R. C.

OPEN LETTER TO A FRESHMAN.

+ + +

RESPECTED SIR,—I am delighted to learn that you have come to College to get your certificate. With all my heart I hope you will succeed. But it grieves me much to think that your valuable services as a footballer will be lost to the College. Other men, as you must be aware, have entered Hartley to work for B.Sc., and yet spent much time on football. Of course I am no more suggesting that they *fail* at their final than that you can play football. But the point remains that you are the first man to enter our College with the fixed intention of gaining your certificate and ignoring the social side of college life. I sincerely hope you will be the last.

In working for your certificate you will find, somewhere in Elia, a reference to "the most irrelevant thing in nature—a haunting conscience—a more intolerable dun upon your pride—a drawback upon success—the one thing not needful." Such is a man who spends his hours in swot, haunted forever with the bogey of work.

Believe me, I write for your own benefit and more in wonder and sorrow than in anger. It is really time you came to look upon the social side of college life as something to be sought for—like your certificate—and that you realised what *esprit de corps* meant.

I have the honour to be,

AVERAGE STUDENT.



THE CULT OF G. E. S. ❧

* * *

The rage for Science grows apace,
 A pace that quite terrific is,
 The whole of Britain's coming race
 Devoutly scientific is.

For now our laughing girls and boys
 Their love for thee recant, O mine!
 Their minds now long for higher joys
 And Lectures beat the Pantomime!

The scientific Lecture draws
 Children who once loved merriment,
 And tiny tots can lisp the laws
 That govern each experiment.

And when the microscope reveals
 What lies in specks gelatinous,
 Each gentle maid in horror squeals
 "Oh dear, to think we've *that* in us!"

Unused is now the skipping-rope,
 And cast aside lawn-tennis is,
 Spectacled maidens grimly cope
 With words like Biogenesis!

And boys who used to dream about
 A bold career piratical
 Now find delight in working out
 Stiff problems mathematical.

From all this we may plainly see
 How dangerous little knowledge is,
 How easily one's head may be
 Turned by these dreadful "ologies."

Vain Learning's boast to gently chide
 May these rhymes prove effectual,
 Perhaps the ugliest form of pride
 Is pride that's intellectual.

CROCKERY. X X

* * *

THOSE who intend setting up house on their own account will not find anything of interest in this article although the title may lead them to expect it.

The crockery under consideration is not the common or household variety, but rather the state of being a "crock."

A crock may be defined as one who has been temporarily or permanently incapacitated by injury from taking part in sport; and it is well to state at this point that a man who cannot play football on account of having to work for his certificate, is *not* a crock. Three new kinds have been met with recently, *viz.* French, Clerical, and Paternal Cocks. The advantages to College Students of being in the happy state of Crockery are many, the chief of course being freedom from the bane of attending Lectures and that noteworthy institution Private Study. Cocks have privileges also—as their substitutes in the different teams find to their cost. It is permitted to them to criticise the play of any person or persons and also to offer many and various suggestions as to how things should be done, but when it comes to actual demonstration they are of course excused by reason of their injuries. Some players indeed wish very often that they were themselves cocks so that they might escape criticism. The feelings then of persons on the "Crockery" list are mainly those of annoyance at being unable to take their part in games, and of disdain for the puny attempts of their substitutes.

Finally, to pass from general to particular statements, it would be a great advantage if there could be found in this "Small" world a "Turner" who could make limbs of "Agate" so that no longer should we be "Jerry"-built but every one who could be "Calder" "Freeman" should have a "Heddon" his shoulders worthy of the name. Still, it is a long "Lane" that has no turning, and the cocks of to-day may soon recover their pristine vigour and be seen sporting on the verdant fields like the proverbial giants refreshed with wine.

FATHER.

UNTHINKABLES ❧ ❧

♦ ♦ ♦

If the Senior men were to run short of excuses.

If Mr. B—ry were a poet.

If the lady had stayed in the waiting room at Twyford.

If we *all* came to Hartley to get our certificates !!!

If the Drill Sergeant were to leave his notes behind.

If men were to enter Hartley without reputations.

If a certain Professor were never to remark, "Quite a good point."

If a lecturer were not to say to his final class "Think!"

If there were no "couples" in Mechanics.

If there were no "mates" in Maths.

If there were no "affinites" in Chemistry.

OBITER DICTA ❧ ❧

♦ ♦ ♦

SCHOOL PRACTICE NOTES.

I sit, and think, and read, and pore,
 And go on wondering more and more
 While conning "methods" o'er and o'er
 Till heart sick.

Mears.

BROWNING.

It has gr-reat merit. I can't think iv anything
that wud be more agreeable thin lyin' in a hammock
with a glass iv somethin' in yer hand on a hot
day an' readin' this little jim iv pure English, an'
havin' a pro-fissor fr'm collidge to tell ye what it
all meant.

Dooley.

TERMINALS.

My fingers stiffen as I write
In this too airy place.

Mears.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY.

It wearies me ; what stuff 'tis made of, I am to learn.

Shakespeare

CRITS.

One is incisive, corrosive ;
Two retorts, hettled, curt, crepitant ;
Three makes rejoinder, expansive, explosive ;
Four overbears them all, strident and strepitant.

Browning.

MUSIC CLASS.

Wilt thou have music ? Hark ! Apollo plays
And twenty caged nightingales do sing.

Shakespeare.

CHEM. LAB.

I counted two-and-seventy stenches,
All well defined, and several stinks.

Coleridge.

ON THE BRINK.—A Dream. ✕

* * *

A THIN crescent moon still hung in the sky, but it was sinking and soon vanished. I lay in the shade of a gigantic oak, which waved its gloomy crown above me. A faint rhythmic sound was in my ears, coming from an unknown source. At times I heard the momentary whistling of a strange wind, and the hollow lapping of an invisible water. A fine rain drizzled from the blackish-violet sky, and the long-stretched black oak-boughs dripped it upon my head.

An involuntary shiver affected me even within my cloak. An impulse made me rise. A huge bat flapped awkwardly down from the oak across my face; a night-jar, with one uplifted wing, rustled past me, gargling ominously in its throat; a minute firefly, just before me, blazed light yellow and was extinguished. I was alone on a plain. The oak tree had gone. It was quite dark.

The wind, with gathering strength, drove across the level swampy ground with a crisp snow in its folds. Some dead leaves of the oak whirled past me in an icy gust. I bounded forwards. A vast chasm opened before my feet, but I took it in my leap, and sunk overhead in a turbulent cloudy vapour which rose up mountainous beyond.

Though it rose with the velocity of the wind, I rose with the velocity of thought, and passed into a thinner air. I emerged on the billowy summits beneath the stars. The wind echoed and droned less audibly below me, but the rolling vapours still bore me upwards. A silvery light, like a haze above, condensed into beams and illuminated the grey opacity which encircled me.

Below, a black sheer wall broke into hail, and disappeared in the depths with the roaring of avalanches. A mist in front fluttered and eddied, then reeled down softly as snow into the abyss. Above me was the full moon, and beneath it, beneath stupendous cliffs, a silver-reflecting vale, covered with smooth-fallen snow. A quick grey stream ran down, after one tremendous plunge, as smooth as mercury, as silent and as heavy, and disappeared into a still deeper gulf, where it was lost in impenetrable darkness. Beyond, a green light wavered and flickered on the snow, and by it I discerned a winged angel with his head stooped beneath his wings. He peered steadily downwards, and stretched out one arm into the blackness, above the awful verge. A golden tube in his

other hand was raised to his lips. Rolling along, reverberating, full and sonorous, its blast shook the moon into eclipse, the mountains into vertigo. Snow, breaking loose from its drifts, accumulating, terrific, bounded down with a muffled roar, shot out in blinding masses and disappeared, swallowed up in the dead silence of the pit. Still the vale was buried deep. Another haze, mightier than the last, floated across the mountains, helmed them with grisly light, and reeled flocculent and snowy to bury the land. The heavy, silent river still ran on in its ancient bed.

Again the angel sounded, again the roar of the snow avalanche, again a welter of dissolution, a leaping cataract, and a terrifying silence! Ever above the mountains came the wild, tangled haze into the desolate valley. Ever the snow fell thicker, the trumpet blasted louder, and the wild, thunderously-sweeping avalanches dashed into space with the desperate onrush of battalions. The green light flickered on the edge, and flared out above the abyss.

The angel arose. Another blast, and another, and another. He soared with upstretched pinions to the crests above me, The moon was in his hand. He bowled it desperately into the gulf. The huddled, tempestuous stars rocked in the heavens and vanished. Utter darkness reigned, save for the monstrous green flickering, brilliant and awful. I saw the silent river, by its horrid beams, running unendingly down.

Snow ever faster, haze ever thicker, green ever more baleful, the angel ever more terrible, the incessant, horrible, downward, headlong plunge terrified me—I yelled in an agony of fear, with the dread of the deep and the crashing onset of snow. The world quaked and ground itself into dust under my feet. . . . A whirlwind of life, a bewildering chaos, a Golgotha of death and destruction, gigantic holocausts of combatants. Yet one was silent, with its fearful maw gaping capacious; the other spun, rolled, and swung incessantly, clamourously, forwards. Another monstrous mass whirled roaring down, and the green flames sprang loftily upwards. . . . "I dream! I dream!" I cried, stretching out my arms to the angel towering above me, and sinking on my paralysed knees.

Then spake the angel—"To its voiceless call they come, to the blast of my trumpet they rush to the conflict! The idea gives light to living eyes, and the blackness is more horribly accursed! The idea illumines the grave, and its recesses affright the soul! The soul leaps desperate on—Time runs endlessly! Time infinite, Space infinite, the Idea infinite,

Life infinite likewise! Hope, Attainment, Annihilation infinite, and Terror infinite in all! Infinite-vaulting ideal in the infinite vision and splendour! Infinite blackness of grief in the infinite unmeasurable failure! The headless naught is crowned! Nothingness dominates! Behold the deep of the most High, the incomprehensible void! Pride is struck to its unbelieving knees, and trembles stultified to its own self-chosen god!"

A tumultuous haze swirled distortingly round his colossal bulk. He suddenly raised the golden tube to his lips and was lost to my sight. The crunching margent ice slithered and slid away. The forebreath of imminent tempest howled on the mountain-tops.

"And the promised mercy!" I cried, "the holy joy of the saints, the glory of Paradise?"

World-smashing thunder cracked my ears; high o'er its din exclamant Death split sonorous, and in the onward dizzying swoop of avalanches I was hurled, shrieking and helpless, into the silent-yawning, grim blackness beyond!

A. E.



'OWED" TO THE FRESHERS. X X

* * *

NOTE—THE perpetrator of this effusion desires it to be distinctly comprehended that this eulogy is intended only for those Freshers sometimes distinguished as the sterner sex, the praises of the fairer portion being relegated to a worthier pen.

Who came to College awful green
And swaggered where they'd played and been,
Crowding to watch our football team ! ! !
The Freshers.

Who wrote long essays painfully slow
On River Gobli Ohio,
Condemned the Chartered Car, what ho !
The Freshers.

Who came one morn in flustered state,
Swallowed a wicked Senior's bait,
Then offered his tuppence for being late ?
A Fresher.

Who strive to learn the dreary dance,
And emulate elephants doing a prance,
Breaking up furniture (quite by chance) ?
The Freshers.

Still you'll be Seniors bye and bye
(Provided you know about angles and π),
So cheer up and think of the future. Oh my !
Poor Freshers.

EFPE.

MATRIC MATHS.

* * *

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Having heard that there are among the Juniors several mathematical geniuses, I should like to submit to their notice the following problem, which remains up to the present time unsolved.

Five ladies, accompanied each by her daughter, purchased cloth at the same shop. Each of the ten bought as many feet

of cloth as she paid farthings per foot. Each mother paid 8s. 5½d. more than her daughter. Mrs. Robinson spent 6s. more than Mrs. Evans, who only spent about a quarter of what Mrs. Jones did, while Mrs. Smith spent most of all. Mrs. Brown bought 21 yards more than did Bessie, while of the other girls Annie bought 16 yards more than Mary and spent £8 os. 8d. more than Emily. The other girl's Christian name was Ada—what was her Surname?

Hoping to be overwhelmed with solutions.

I remain, Sir,

Faithfully yours,

PA.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE EXAMINATION.

• • •

MR DAYR TIMON,

It was a rale thrate to see th' brougnt-faced frishmen comin' in, an' we welcomed th' young fellows to our vin'able institution. I loiked to say these irnest, clear-oyed la-ads comin' in to waken th' echoes iv our grim walls with their ayger young voices. They did exactly what all frishmen in our University Collidge do whin they enter. They tell people what books they shud rade an' they invint a new religion. They grow a moustache an' thin shave it off more as a hard necissity thin as a boast. They talk iv their sport and are certin to make th' team, an' wan day be captain iv it. How sure they are in ivrything—but how sayrious! We taught thim to give noine long cheers fr our almy mayther, to sing th' songs fr which we are cillybrated, so as to injy th' payriod iv their collidge loife. Our Prisident made thim raylize that it is a gran' thing to injy th' wurruld. He talked to thim iv th' romance iv *esprit de corps*. No wan was th' worse fr th' advice. It caused no wan to go home an' bate his landlady.

But it is not that I want to talk to ye about. Its something more sayrious. Ye know the examinations are tough. Wan niver knows whin they're goin to take place or what they'll be about. But there's wan sure thing—ye wud have injy'd being prisint at th' examination. It was absolutely unexpected. There were th' freshers, men an' women alike—thragedy?

I don't know how I cud descroibe it to ye. There were some comical things in it. I'm not sure if the sayne cud not be dhramatized. Iv coorse it might form th' plot fr a detective story, or better still, a problem play. But I will not tell ye th' plot. That would spoil th' enjoyment iv th' whole affair. But there's a chanst fr some author or pote, it wud prove a most injanyous buk an' one iv the best sellers iv th' day. There moight be four editions iv fifty copies each, an' I don't know how many paper-covered copies wud be printed fr circulation among th' students.

But th' papers were iv gr-reat merit. There was nawthin thrashy about thim. They told iv the collidge garden an' th' statues that've been there for so many cinchries; how "Areopagitica" was rescued be Oliver Cromwell fr'm there. They know about th' gr-reat men, whose names ye hear mentioned in th' sthrate-cars at th' prisint moment. They talked larnedly about lithrachure, as if they read th' lightest newspaper with their males, an' seldom read between males, excipt now an' thin fr socyability's sake. Their idees iv th' Budget were sthrong, it is thrue. They were too stimylatin, fr they went to th' head. But their gen'ral knowldge was loight, pr'aps aven frivolous. It is what ye might call summer raydin'.

But there are some that say th' wurruld upside down. Some freshers are afflicted diff'rent. Studyin' makes thim wape. But it makes some belave in funny things. They're irresponsible. There ain't annythin' in th' wurruld fr thim but wurrukin' fr examinations. I've thried to stop thim. "Use ye'er will power" says I; "Limit ye'ersilf in ye'er study," says I; "stay in th' open air. How d'ye expict to get on in th' wurrld th' way ye are goin'? Be 'umble in all things."

I remain,

Your thrue frind,

DOOLEY.

OOZINGS FROM A CRACKED POT.

* * *

I. A Common-Room Epic.

Fifty men in the Common-Room—
Yo, ho, ho! and a full pint pot;
When their cards fly down, and their faces frown—
“By Jove! but that stove *is* hot!”

Fifty men in the Corridor—
Yo, ho, ho! in a funeral train;
The leader sighs, with streaming eyes—
O, hark to their dirge-like strain!

Fifty mourners sobbing aloud—
Yo, ho, ho! with hearts like lead;
To the Central Hall comes the Lord of All—
Amid yells that would raise the dead!

Fifty men in a panic flee—
Yo, ho, ho! to their Arctic Room;
He follows them there, and all prepare—
For His wrath and an awful doom!

Fifty men with gladsome smile—
Yo, ho, ho! and a cheerful grin;
He checks the song, but rights the wrong—
For such is the mighty sway of Prin.!

Fifty men in the Common-Room—
Yo, ho, ho! and a bottle of Bass;
While clear and loud, 'mid a thickening cloud,
They're singing with voices of brass—
“Yip-ee-iddity-i-tee-ay,
Yip-ee-addy-i-ay!”

THE STUDY OF LOCAL HISTORY.

* * *

In the "Introduction" to his recently published "School History of Hampshire,"* Professor Clarke ably urges the claims of Local History to a place in a comprehensive scheme of school education.

While confessing to absolute lack of the expert knowledge necessary for a contribution to the discussion of this scholastic question, the present reviewer would urge the claims of Professor Clarke's book to the attention of all who agree with the poet Pope as to the "proper study of mankind." In our opinion this book is a model of workmanship, a marvel of cheapness, and one of the most interesting volumes we have come across for many a long day.

The first chapter, on "The Building of the Land called Hampshire," gives a clear and vigorous account, not overloaded with detail, of "the laying of the chalk foundation deep beneath a great ocean; the raising of the chalk beds, wrinkled and cracked, to great ridges; the long process of wearing by rain and stream, by wind and frost; the rivers and the returning sea covering great stretches with thick sheets of clay and sand and gravel; the slow rise of the land, causing the coast to push steadily southward for a time, and then the final oncoming of the sea to form those great waterways of the south which are still the glory of Hampshire."

Next we have an attractive picture of the early inhabitants, beginning with "the ancient Stone Man chipping his rough flints, perhaps 50,000 years ago;" this figure might, with a nearer approach to accuracy—if one may speak of accuracy at all in connection with the subject of prehistoric man—have been multiplied by five! There is undoubted evidence of man's presence before the first period of the so-called "Ice Age," but in any case the point is immaterial; the ice sheets probably did not extend so far south as Hampshire. The chapter on "The Early Inhabitants" is all too brief—at least to those of us who are keenly interested in the scanty, but fascinating, unwritten records of primitive man—but it is sufficient to arouse the reader's curiosity and to induce him to study the actual remains found on our chalk downs, forest

*Clarendon Press, 1909. 256 pages; 1s. 6d. net.

lands, and heaths, as well as in our Museum, and to extend his observations, as opportunity allows, to the richer and grander evidences of early mankind which are to be seen in various other parts of the country. The vast Temple of Stonehenge, and the no less impressive circles and avenues on the desolate slopes and summits of Dartmoor—to mention only a few instances—have been endued with greater significance and interest by the recent astronomical researches which link them to the sun and star worship of the ancient Egyptians.

Thence we proceed to the stately pageant of written history, and the author deftly depicts for us the changing scenes and the leading characters that flit across the stage and disappear into oblivion, applauded or hissed by us, the spectators of the drama. But real History is much more than a scenic representation of the doings of the prominent actors in the play, and in Professor Clarke's work we find many a picture of the social life of the people, who formed more than a mere background to the stage on which kings and aristocrats and clerics moved and acted nobly or meanly during their brief moment between entry and exit.

Professor Clarke has freely drawn upon town and parish records for material which he has skilfully woven together in this model specimen of Local History. Many quaint and amusing extracts from these records are cited, with others which have a grim humour or none at all. Some of these echoes of the olden time are almost startling in their bearing upon current events of our day. We read that in 1552 the Sheriff of Hampshire received an order from the Privy Council "to cause Alyn Hudson, who hath reported certain slanderous woordes touching the Duke of Northumberland, to be set on the Pillorie the next market day at Southampton, with a paper on his hed conteyning these woordes in great lettres: 'A sediscious reporter of lewde and slanderous woordes;' and there to have one of his eares cut of, and from thence to be conveyed to Winchester, there to receyve the lyke punishment with the loss of th' other of his eares; and thereupon to set hym at lybertie with a good lesson to beware of the lyke hereafter." The present noble Duke must bitterly regret that changing times prevent his using this form of argument in the Walbottle controversy! Certain Liberal statesmen, to say nothing of the "sediscious reporter" of the *Daily Chronicle*, would have had a lively time in the Sixteenth Century, while imagination fails in the attempt to picture the fate of a Liberal Budget-maker in those bad old times.

Succeeding groups of chapters deal with Anglo-Norman Hampshire, the later Middle Ages, Tudor times, the Civil War, Hampshire in the Eighteenth Century, and Modern Hampshire, with supplementary chapters on "The Schools of Hampshire" and "Hampshire Writers." There are fifty-two illustrations, some from modern photographs and others from old pictures, and a series of exceptionally clear and useful maps. In the illustration of the book Professor Clarke has been assisted by, among others, Mr. S. de Grouchy, a former student of the College.

Professor Clarke's book is well got up, it is more readable and thrilling than most novels, and it should be read by all who are interested in the history of England in general, as well as that of Hampshire in particular.



CELEBRITIES' CORNER,

* * *

"The Caps."

"CAPS" have been awarded to G. S. Lane and R. S. Ruddle.

Lane.—A great centre half, a good cricketer. Plays with untiring energy and is a capital pivot. His tackling is a feature of his play, his shooting a marked point. Is a clean and graceful footballer. Has at times acted as skipper and proved a very capable one. At cricket he stands behind the stumps, whilst he has wielded the bat with marked skill. Hails from Bitterne, and is known amongst his friends as "Tinker"

Ruddle.—Described as the best all round man in College. Plays football, tennis, cricket, and all above the average ability. Is vice-captain of the cricket eleven. His brilliant innings against the Grammar School and his great bowling against Reading last season marked him as the best all round cricketer in College. Has ably filled the position of left half at football. Is in his element in a hard game. "Rudd" is a good chess player. His feat at Andover this term pulled the College team together.

MY BOOKS.

* * *

These are my books—a Bacon old,
A Lamb arrayed against the cold
In damaged dress of ugly blue,
A Browning and an Arnold too,
And Stevenson in green and gold.
A James in splendid form I sold
To buy a Bright of worth untold,
And cry as bibliomaniacs do
"These are my books."

What though a fate unkind hath doled
Of books but few to me, yet bold
My little lot abroad I'll strew
To gather but a bob or two,
And let them cry, to whom I sold,
"These are my books."

GYMNASIUM. ✕

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DESPITE the fact that gymnastics require the expenditure of more energy than the average student is possessed with, many successful meetings of the above club have been held, and it is hoped that the coming term will add considerably to these. Our thanks are once more due to Mr. Phillips, our President, who kindly volunteered his services as Instructor; those who attended our last meetings will know to what extent we appreciated his ability in that capacity. For the benefit of those members who have found it impossible to attend on Thursday evening, it has been decided to arrange for a midday-class, the proposed time being from 1.30—2.30. We do not wish to argue that one hour of gymnastic work is more beneficial than a good hot dinner, but we do hope that all who can will attend and help make the club a success. We pride ourselves on having one of the best equipped gyms, in the town, and this fact alone should prove sufficient attraction. We do not, however, adhere strictly to gymnastic work, for "The Gentle Art" and "Wrestling" take a prominent part in the proceedings. Particularly good work has been done in the former, as the mutilated condition of the gloves will prove. There are some members, however, who do not confine their abilities in the art to one of "self-defence," but those cases, we are pleased to state, are exceptional. Wrestling under the present conditions does not prove so great an attraction, for "picking out splinters," besides being a tedious operation, is often accompanied by feeling-tones of very great unpleasantness.

The provision of a suitable mat we hope will enable us to make a good start in this branch of the work next term. Other new apparatus will include a punching-ball, which should prove a great attraction to Normal and University students of both years. In connection with this club an endurance "Walk to London" has been arranged by the more energetic members, who wish it to be understood that it is not pecuniary motives which have inspired them with this unusual display of energy.

S. W. O. T.

CHESS NOTES. ✕ ✕

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THE Chess Club is now in a very prosperous condition. The record-board has a larger number of names on it now than it has had for at least two years. We should like however to see it filled. The Handicap Tournament, for which there are sixteen entries, is in full swing. It is played on the league system, in two divisions; the first two in each division will play together for the prizes.

An entirely new feature has been introduced this session, namely, the joining of the County Association and the competition for the County Trophy. The result of our first match in this competition fully justified our entry, and we already begin to think it possible that the Trophy will some day be seen in a conspicuous niche in the College corridor.

All thanks are due to our President, Professor Masom, and our Captain, Professor Watkin, for the practical interest they take in the welfare of the

club. We cordially welcome Mr. Mackie, whose advent has considerably augmented the playing strength of the club.

On the 17th November Professor Watkin kindly gave an exhibition of simultaneous play; out of eight games he won six. On November 24th we journeyed to Andover and played our initial match in the County Trophy Competition. We brought off a meritorious victory the result being College, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Andover, $1\frac{1}{2}$. For the College Professor Masom, Mr. Mackie, and R. S. Ruddle won their games. On 1st December we were visited by a team from the Gladstone Club. An enjoyable evening terminated in a win for the College by five games to one.

A. E. H.

HOSTEL NOTES.

* * *

BEVOIS MOUNT HOUSE.

DID School Practice, a necessary evil, cast a shadow over our return on September 13th? No! We took a picnic to Hythe, which was most enjoyable, especially the after-tea speeches.

Then came the Juniors, who were strongly impressed by the interest which only awaited their arrival to break forth into practical methods of training them in the way they should go. They made their debut by very kindly giving us a musical evening, wherein we learned much concerning the quality, pitch, and compass of their voices. It is remarkable to what a height the thin register can be forced by nervousness, gentle treatment, and the influence of onions. We felt that whereas we only had bagpipes before, we now had prima-donnas. After revelling in entrance exams. for a time, they finished up with a light skirmish in a General Knowledge paper, when it might be said of the Seniors, especially as it got near the end of the three hours,

"And still they gazed, and still their wonder grew,
That one small head should carry all they knew."

This exam. was a means of making them chum up with their kind, inasmuch as they were able to condole with one another at college functions. For instance, affinities were brought to light between people who had both discoursed for six pages on "Nickel," "The Tutorial System," etc. We have to congratulate them on the way they enjoyed the joke when light broke in upon them, and they found they had been *had*.

At first there was a strong tendency to show obedience to their elders, and hot water used to be deposited outside doors at 7 a.m. with a gentle "by your leave" knock. Time was when beds used to be made, but the "old order changeth," and we no longer hear the pleasing strains of "Anything else, please?" Now it is "Are you going to?"—"No fear!"

We have to offer 32 special votes of thanks to the Men Students for the Firework display. Many of us had been to the Franco-British, but all thought it was nothing to this. They are to be congratulated on their "agmen, vox, virtus," not to mention their nicety of aim. Many were seen to be endangering their hair and eyebrows to a considerable extent, and some their lower tetracords. We hope all our guests enjoyed themselves as much as the Hostelites.

Seniors and Juniors alike hope that all students will apply themselves seriously to holidays and make the most of Christmas.

P.S.—Overheard in the Dining Room.—The Juniors think that "Handsome is as Handsome does."

F. V. K.

WINDSOR HOUSE.

A somewhat strange feeling accompanied the return of the Windsorites this term. When five had arrived it was a vain task to wait for the others, for, alas, they were not forthcoming. The poor quintette then came to the conclusion that they were the sole survivors of the gallant band of last year.

But it was not long before new comers brought up the normal number. It was a somewhat difficult task to arrange the members of the various families. Four out of the five "mothers" found themselves with two "daughters" each, which, of course, increased their responsibility.

Although the usual ordeal of School Practice had to be passed through, yet we found time for a little sport. How cautiously, in the absence of the occupants, did we pay visits to the Juniors' bedrooms, thoughtfully taking packets of salt to flavour the contents of the water bottles, and with what self-control did we restrain ourselves from mirth when the poor thirsty mortals retired to their rooms for a good draught with which to quench their thirst!

We are sorry to have to report the illness of one of our number, but are glad to be able to say that she is progressing favourably.

FROM THE SANCTUM. ✕

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THE Bun-lady is still an institution, and she (or her tray) seems greatly in request, judging from the fact that those unfortunates who are compelled to pursue the paths of knowledge during part of the interval usually find that the most delectable confections have vanished before their arrival. Perhaps the remarkable attraction may be accounted for by the advent of the lady's new escort.

We heartily thank the men students for the College photographs. These, mounted in suitable frames, will prove a welcome addition to our picture gallery.

If walls could speak, what tales the boundaries of the W.C.R. would tell of such festive scenes as Scientific Teas, etc.; and it is even whispered that in the near future they may witness a dramatic representation of the story of the "Melancholy Dane."

N. D.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.



A CERTAIN SONG commences with the words "How frail and weak a thing is man!" We feel inclined to add "and woman too," for, judging from the refusals we have had from students who have been asked in many plaintive tones to take part in debates, we are led to the conclusion that either they are "weak" in their convictions, or fear that they are unequal to the physical strain of twenty minutes' speaking.

Despite these refusals, the reasons for which are many and varied, such as "I have promised papa to work for certificate," "I have never prepared a paper before," "I am afraid to speak," we have succeeded in arranging a programme of interesting subjects. Our sincerest thanks are due to those who have kindly assisted us either in choosing subjects for debates, or in persuading others that "twenty minutes is not long."

The programme, then, has been completed at last, and the first debate took place in the Central Hall on November 12th. The reasons for commencing so late are two-fold: firstly, the half term was arranged to commence on October 29th, the date at first chosen for the inaugural debate; and, secondly, November 5th had to be cancelled owing to the prior claim of the late Guy Fawkes. Nevertheless, the first debate was a huge success, the motion before the House being "That we as a nation are progressive."—Miss Aubrey, the proposer of the motion, gave a vivid description of the lives, manners and customs, sports and pastimes of the people of Henry VIII.'s period, and showed how we as a nation had progressed in every way since that time. Miss Aubrey took this line of argument because the subject was so wide, and she therefore thought it would be best to draw a distinct contrast between two definite periods.

Professor Clarke opposed the motion, and preferred to confine himself to the present period, since the question was "*Are we progressing?*" not "*Have we progressed?*" We were informed that "progress" meant movement in some definite direction, and that it must be measured by the connection between the money in the country and the desires of the people. "There is a distinct decline in the stamina of the people, which is assuredly due to the present industrial system." After touching upon the Housing Problem, Professor Clarke brought his remarks to a close by emphasizing the fact that "We as a nation are NOT progressing."

Mr. Ayles seconded the proposition, and in an able manner dealt with the Housing Problem. He stated that "Garden Cities were becoming the rule and not the exception." Mr. Bury followed, and seconded the opposition. He left the "House" alone, and told us that we were living in an age of deception (!!!). We constantly told ourselves "You're alright," and so, without making progress, thought we were progressing. Most pathetic was his plea "Don't be deceived." Yes! we feel certain Mr. Bury knows his book, especially the poetry book.

The motion was then thrown open for discussion, and it was a pleasure to see how eager students were to take part. One, forgetful in his excitement of the rules, stood on the wrong side of the Chairman, and, after being called to order, leaped over a chair to get into his proper place quickly. Many good arguments were used on both sides, and the afore-said student has, we are certain, convinced many of us that the "stuff" on the Music Hall stage is worse than "rubbish." From such an authority we shall be pleased to receive further information. Nevertheless, although the members found certain debaters rather humorous, the debating powers of all were highly appreciated.

The motion was put to the meeting after the leaders had summed up, and by a majority of 25 we were definitely given to understand that "we as a nation are progressing." Some students still say "I hae ma doots."

The second debate took place on November 26th, when the House met to consider the motion that "Wealth is more conducive to human happiness than education." Mr. G. T. Clark, who proposed the motion, and was seconded by Mr. A. W. Stainer, dealt very comprehensively with the subject, and, after a few pointed introductory remarks, in which he vividly pictured the smiling D.T. faces on "Grant" days, he took several different views—that of the student, the "coster," the middleman, the aristocrat, and the lady. Without wealth, he said, the world would be at a standstill, while its acquisition always ensured happiness.

Mr. P. Haskell, seconded by Mr. H. G. Bell, opposed the motion, and asked the members to consider the meaning of the words of the motion under two heads: "How much happiness does wealth produce?" and "How much happiness does education produce?" He defined happiness as "that feeling of pleasure or content of mind which arises from circumstances," and in an able speech contended how "education is the best training with a view to the future, whereas wealth is merely the outcome of education."

The motion was then thrown open for discussion, and we were rather disappointed that no lady was willing to give her views. We know they *have* views, and only hope they will come forward and express them at future debates. We are anxious to hear them. Throughout this debate all were fully conscious of the attitude taken by certain members, for the presence of money was more than noticeable.

The motion, after an interesting discussion, was declared carried by a majority of three.

On December 10th Dr. Hearnshaw is to give us an address upon the subject "That a Knowledge of History is essential to a Politician." The following debates have also been arranged:—January 21st, "Women's Suffrage;" January 28th, "Science is the Destroyer of Poetry;" February 11th, "The Age of Chivalry is not dead;" February 25th, "Southampton is more suitable than Liverpool as an Atlantic Port;" March 11th, "Conscription is unnecessary and undesirable."

It has been our endeavour to choose subjects which as far as possible interest members belonging to each department of the College, and if we have succeeded in doing this we feel sure that the session will be a successful one.

In conclusion we hope that those students who have not yet attended a debate will make a special effort to be present at all the others, as the regular attendance of every member is absolutely necessary in order that the ultimate success of the Society may be assured.

M. G.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

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The first meeting of the Society was held on November 6th. It was rather later than usual because we tried to hold it on some Saturday in October on which there was no other social function in the College. Although we had postponed the meeting on this account, we found that,

after the notices were sent out, there was an Old Students' Soirée, after all, for the evening fixed upon! Nevertheless we had a very fair number present.

Mr. Douglas read a very interesting paper, entitled "Some features of a Modern Battleship." The paper was illustrated by lantern slides. The fact that struck the non-technical listener was the rapid rise of the ironclad and of steam propulsion for warships; for sails were not entirely done away with until 1860. The armament and the method of laying the guns were dealt with in a very interesting manner.

After the lecturer had finished, the paper was thrown open to discussion and some rather peculiar questions were asked. One gentleman asked what they did with the coal after it came out of the furnace. Was it made into gas? He was told that there was only a fine ash left and that this was used to feed the fishes.

The second meeting was held on November 20th. This time it was "Physical Culture" that we clashed with; but the room was well filled when Mr. Ellis read his paper on "Foundry Practice." He began by speaking of the need for, and the difficulties of research, stating that Professor Howe conducted 3,000 experiments and that had to admit that he knew no more than when he started. He then dealt with the ancients who made castings which we even now would find it difficult to equal, instancing the pillars mentioned in the Bible as being 27 feet high and weighing 32 tons.

He said that the Chinese were perhaps the people who first cast in metal. Bell founding was most probably the oldest branch of the business. The first record of a bell being cast in Europe we find in 400 A.D., whilst the first bell was not cast in England until 670 A.D., and it was not until 800 A.D. that we find the casting of bells at all frequently made. The largest bell is in that City of Bells, Moscow; it is 21 feet high and 22 feet in largest diameter, and weighs 132 tons. It was cast by a Russian Empress at her own cost—a fabulous sum. The bell at present rests on the ground and it is said that the supporting beam was burnt in 1378, but most probably it was never hung. "Big Ben" was the largest bell in England and weighed 18½ tons and its clapper 12 cwt. It was cracked and the same metal was used to cast the present bell, St. Stephen's, which weighs 13 tons and its clapper 6 cwt. Big Ben cost £3,344, and the metal was 22 parts copper and 7 parts tin. The pattern of the Prince Consort Statue fell whilst being conveyed to the mould, but it fell so that it took up very nearly the position it should have done, and so the manager of the works had it cast as it lay, with the result that there was no right side to the body and part of the arm was missing. These parts were burnt on afterwards so that no one would be the wiser. The lecturer went on to deal with the less ornamental but more useful art of casting iron, etc.

In reply to questions as to the antiquity of engineering in general and casting in particular, the lecturer stated that "when Adam delved and Eve span" someone must have invented spade and distaff and taken out patents for them!

On the following Tuesday the Senior Engineers paid a visit to the work of Flack, Ellis & Co., where we saw in practice that which Mr. Ellis had told us in his lecture.

The current session promises to be one of the best the Society has had for some sessions, as we have a very full programme.

T.C.

CHRISTIAN UNION. ✕



WOMEN'S BRANCH.

THIS session the Christian Union was introduced in a novel way to the newcomers. A Common Room Tea was arranged, which took place on Saturday, September 25th, when over 70 were present. After ample justice had been done to the tea, provided by the Seniors, the constitution of the Christian Union was ably explained by Misses Foyle, Gates, and Stone, our representatives at the Baslow Conference in July. Our energetic President then did her best to obtain names of those who would join a Bible Circle for local students. We are glad to report that a Bible Circle has been formed and is held weekly on Tuesday nights. Miss G. Foyle will be glad to give any information about this Circle and will be glad also to receive names of any new members.

Then on Sunday, September 26th, a united meeting was held at Bevois Mount House, where a record attendance was attained. More than 50 were present. Three papers were given, the subjects being—"Discipleship," with reference to 1. The Bible Study Question (Miss Lees). 2. The Social Question (Miss Fraser). 3. The Missionary Question (Miss Walter).

Every Sunday, when there has been no General Meeting, Bible Circles have been held, and the interest in them has been well maintained. The Missionary and Social Circles are also in a thriving condition. The attendance at the daily morning prayer meetings has been encouraging throughout the term.

E. W.

MEN'S BRANCH.

The Men's Branch of the Christian Union has held some very successful meetings this term. Although the average attendance has been small the enthusiasm and earnestness of those who have been present at the meetings, has given us every encouragement for the success of the Christian Union next term.

Excellent papers have been given by the following students, Messrs. Haskell, Bell, French, Trowbridge, Cleall and Chafen. We thank the above students for the way they have dealt with very practical subjects.

Next term we hope to have papers from Messrs. Bilson, Merritt, Sellars, May, Meyer, G. Clark, and Freeman.

On October 17th, the Rev. Talbot addressed a combined meeting, his subject being "Sin." Miss Bryant favoured us with the hymn "Make me a captive Lord." This was one of the favourite hymns of the Baslow Conference.

Mr. F. W. Camfield addressed a combined meeting on November 28th. He dealt very effectively with a difficult subject, viz., "The Unity and Solidarity of the Race." Miss Saunders sung to us "There is a Green Hill." On December 11-13th, Mr. W. M. Cargin will visit us. He is the Travelling Secretary of the S.V.M.U. It is hoped that as many men as possible will endeavour to have a chat with Mr. Cargin.

J.C.

BIBLE CIRCLE.

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MEN'S BRANCH.

We were fortunate in commencing our Bible Circle rather earlier this year than last, and up to the present the meetings have been well attended. We should be very pleased, however, to welcome others, especially Juniors, as, of course, the work will have to be carried out by them next year. The first few meetings were devoted to the study of the Ephesians, but it was thought that perhaps more help might be derived from the meetings if the topic for the ensuing Sunday were discussed. Hence the meetings now form a systematic preparation for the following Sunday, as well as beneficial Bible study.

P. G. H.

MALE VOICE PARTY.

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This Society was unfortunately rather late in commencing work this year, but we hope that now it has started its members will make up for lost time by attending the practices regularly and putting their backs into the work.

We have been fortunate enough to obtain the valuable services of Mr. Geo. Leake as conductor, and we are glad to find that he takes a keen interest in the work of the Male Voice Party.

The practices are held at present on Saturday evenings at 7 p.m., and the committee invite all men students who are members of the College Union to attend. Men with tenor voices are especially invited, and as the numbers will be limited according to these, it is hoped that all who intend joining the Male Voice Party will do so at once.

We are also glad to welcome Prof. Clarke among us, and we hope that with the hearty co-operation of two members of the staff the Male Voice Party will flourish and make great strides during the session.

P. G. H.

CHORAL SOCIETY.

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This Society has once more commenced work. The piece which has been chosen for the year is Elgar's "Banner of St. George," which presents more difficulties than Mendelssohn's "42nd Psalm" of last year. The dramatic effect of the music throws a new light on the old legend of St. George and the Dragon. The two combined practices which have been held were very encouraging, and show that considerable progress has already been made under the able leadership of Mr. Geo. Leake. The President urges, however, that members will carefully study their parts in addition to the practices, so that the presentation of the work may be as great a success as it was last year.

The Committee hope to arrange later for two evening meetings of the Society, similar to those which were held last year, and which were so highly appreciated.

P. G. H.

TENNIS CLUB. ✕

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A WELL-ATTENDED General Meeting was held in the Central Hall at 1 o'clock on Monday, October 18th, 1909. Miss Aubrey presided. The business was the election of officers for the coming season.

Nominations were received and a ballot was taken. The following were elected :—President, Miss Aubrey ; Team Captain, Mr. de Lima ; Vice-Captain, Mr. C. B. Clark ; Hon. Sec., Mr. Parry ; Committee, Miss Seed, Miss Pasley, Mr. T. Turner, and Mr. Freeman.

F. P.

CRICKET. ✕ ✕

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A WELL-ATTENDED meeting was held on October 25th, with Mr. Phillips in the chair.

The following were elected :—President, Mr. Phillips ; Captain, Mr. Cavill ; Vice-Captain, Mr. Ruddle ; Secretary, Mr. Ayles ; Committee, Messrs. Banes, Lane, Going, and Small.

The interest shown at the above meeting augurs well for a successful season.

G. A.

HOCKEY CLUB. ✕

* * *

THE Hockey Club has made a good start this year, and is now in full swing.

The first match of the season was played on October 9th, when the Seniors challenged the Juniors. The result was 6—0 in favour of the Seniors. The game was not so one-sided as might be expected from the result, for we have some splendid players among the Juniors. The second match was played on November 13th against Redbridge, at Hulse Road, the result being a win for the home team, who scored 10 goals, while the visiting team failed to score at all. The following played especially well on that occasion :—E. M. Pearce, E. M. Fawcett, and E. R. Stone.

On November 20th the team went to Sandown to play against the Secondary School, and the game resulted in a victory for Hartley by 8 goals to 3. E. M. Pearce and E. M. Fawcett again distinguished themselves.

The team suffered its first defeat of the season on Saturday, November 27th, when a match was played against the Tartan Club. This time the home team failed to score, while our opponents scored 1 goal. Unfortunately the weather was unfavourable on this occasion, and neither team could do itself justice on account of the bad state of the ground.

Comparatively few practices have taken place, owing to the inclemency of the weather. But on all possible occasions players have turned up in good numbers, and fresh ones have shown their enthusiasm by coming to the practices, where they have been coached by our no less enthusiastic captain.

We should like here to express our gratitude to all those who have so kindly marked out the field for us on several occasions.

E. W.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

* * *

PHYSICAL CULTURE started off well this session, and has gone with a swing all through. The first meeting was held on October 2nd to celebrate the end of school practice, and we have had six meetings this term, at four of which Mrs. Gange has been present to help us and give a lesson to those who were really beginning. We have learnt several new dances, including the French Minuet, the Sicilian Waltz, and Der Styrien.

The girls had made such progress after three evenings with Mrs. Gange that we decided to ask the men to join us on November 20th, so as to give them a chance to overcome their inherent bashfulness in time for the Juniors' Soirée. They responded bravely to the invitation, practising hard the night before with teachers whom we wish to compliment on their success.

The evening was a great success in every way, results being seen at the Soirée the following Saturday.

We should like to add that the ardour of some was rather sudden, and from the repeated requests for another combined meeting we assume that it has not in any way abated. One gentleman, wishing to be thoroughly well versed in the theoretical side of dancing, took notes very assiduously. We hope he may find the practical part equally attractive.

We think a special mention should be made of the plucky way the Hockey Team came down to take their share of labour after a long day at Sandown playing in a match.

We hope next term will be as successful as this has been.

E. G. P.

SOUTHAMPTON SOCIETY OF OLD HARTLEYANS.

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THE Annual Meeting of the above Society was held at the College on October 1st, 1909, Dr. S. W. Richardson presided.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read and adopted.

The following Officers for the ensuing year were elected—Vice-Presidents, Miss Bennett, Messrs. Bennett and Muir; Treasurer, Mr. Myland; Secretary, Miss V. Davis; Committee, Misses Cox, Gayton, and Mackintosh, Messrs. Hicks, Farrant, and Trodd; representatives to the Central Committee, Miss Hewitt and Mr. Farrant.

The following programme for the Session was adopted.

October 30th, Opening Soirée; November 11th, Literary Evening; December 11th, Whist Drive and Dance; January 29th, Annual Dance; February 18th, Musical Evening; March 5th, Closing Soirée.

THE OPENING SOIRÉE was held on October 30th, when about 70 members and friends were present. Mr. Harrup gave us a scene from Julius Cæsar, while Mr. E. P. Cox favoured us with a banjo solo. We were pleased to welcome many new members at this gathering.

On 11th November the Literary Evening was held. Mr. S. G. Kimber, F.R.P.S., lectured on Westminster Abbey, illustrated by slides. Mr. Kimber has taken all the photographs himself, and the lecture proved most interesting, and was greatly appreciated by all who were privileged to hear it. Our President Dr. Richardson presided, and at the conclusion of the lecture called upon Mr. Muir to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Kimber, which was seconded by Mr. Moir. Miss Bennett then proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Richardson, which was seconded by Miss Cox.

V. M. D.

LONDON SOCIETY OF OLD HARTLEYANS.

* * *

THE fifth Annual General Meeting, held on 24th September, 1909, was the "send-off" of the Society for the session 1909-10. What we lacked in numbers was easily atoned for by the enthusiasm displayed by those present; and in this direction the 30 present certainly did duty for at least 60—before the actual business of the meeting. It was pleasing to see five new "Old Hartleyans" present. Mr. G. Green occupied the chair, but, as is usual on such meetings as this, the Secretary has most to proclaim.

After reporting on the session's meetings, etc., Mr. Rogers went on to shew how by various strategic manoeuvres, as in the hiring of the hall at St. Bride's, a balance—an actual balance—could be shewn, though this is nothing unusual in the L.S.O.H.

The meeting regretted that, owing to pressure of work, Mr. Rogers felt compelled to resign his secretarial duties, and the Chairman expressed the thanks of the Society to him for his valuable services rendered to the Society.

The chief business of the evening was the election of officers and committee.

The following were elected:—*President*—Mr. G. H. Green; *Vice-Presidents*—Miss B. Cavers, Miss D. A. Morley, and Mr. W. A. Rogers; *Hon. Sec. and Treas.*—Mr. R. J. Jacobs, 62, Lowth Road, Camberwell, London, S.E.; *Assist. Secs.*—Miss B. C. Sayer and Miss F. Hartley; *Committee*—Misses Edwards, Ash, Adams, E. Taylor, Blanchflower, and Mr. E. Palmer; *Representative on Central Committee*—Miss L. Russell. Miss Rushworth, B.A., has since been elected to the vacancy on the committee caused by the resignation of Miss Ash.

Musical items rendered by Misses Edser, Sayer, and Adams brought the meeting to a close.

The committee arranged for three meetings during the first term, namely, a Whist Drive and Dance on October 29th, Annual Dance on November 20th, and a visit to Lambeth Palace on December 4th. These three have all taken place, the last-named being the most successful. The two former meetings were unfortunately accompanied by financial failure, but nevertheless, socially, they were successes. Miss Sayer arranged a very pleasing musical programme for the first meeting. It required thirty more people to make the Annual Dance a real success. Mr. F. H. Palmer very ably performed the duties of M.C. We suppose that indisposition of members accounted for lack of numbers. We shouldn't like to suggest absence of *esprit de corps*!

The most popular meeting was the visit to Lambeth Palace (by kind permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury). Our guide provided us with most interesting details concerning the entrance, the Library (Juxon Hall), built by Archbishop Juxon; the Lollard's Tower, with whipping-post, the significance of which is that it was erected as a support to the roof, and that no Lollard's had ever been in this so-called "Lollard's Tower!" The Dining Hall, formerly an old guard-room, attracted much attention—especially the "Beauty" Gallery. The Chapel, with its fine stained-glass windows, was much admired. It has survived the Cromwellian period, though only the walls and the coat-of-arms of Archbishop Laud and one window of that period remain to tell the tale. The restoration has taken place since Laud's time. The last, yet not least, interesting was the "Lollards' Prison," at the top of the Palace—only reached by dint of much shin bruising up a dark and narrow staircase. Our guide gave us many details of the drastic methods that Cromwell employed in polishing off any superfluity of bishops, and, although he bowed to the superior knowledge of Hartleyans, yet none ventured to "trip him up" in either his translation of very obvious Latin quotations carved by prisoners, or in his exposition of how the prisoners were made acquainted with the river Thames. That "shute arrangement" could tell a different tale, however, could it only speak. The prison concluded the items of interest in the afternoon's proceedings, which everybody voted as excellent.

For next term two meetings have been arranged, namely, a Whist Drive on January 28th, and a Soirée on March 4th, 1910.

Any Hartleyans in London on either of those occasions will be made welcome at St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. We hope to be largely augmented by the 1908-'10 students on leaving College in the summer term. The fee for membership is 5/-, including the *H.U.C. Magazine* and affiliation fee to the Central Association. All are welcome at any ordinary meeting of the Society.

SOCCER NOTES ❧ ❧



THESE notes have been slightly altered in form. It seems better that some comment rather than a mere list of matches should be placed on record.

The Committee have to thank Mr. Phillips for the generous way he has given his time and help to us. We are honoured to have a member of the

staff give such whole-hearted support to the Club, but is it not time, we venture to ask, that other members concerned themselves a little with our sport? We are told they possess a kindly interest in our doings, but we would far sooner see it shown in a more practical manner.

THE LEAGUE.—At present we occupy the first place in the League; 7 matches have been played, 5 won, 1 drawn, and 1 lost, 30 goals having been scored for and 15 against. The match against White Star should not have been lost. French was absent, playing for the League against Bournemouth; Crawshaw was hurt five minutes from the beginning; Clark's shot was tremendous. The Freemantle match has proved the keenest. Ruddle did some great things. The manner he saved one goal was brilliant. Turner's two goals were rare bustlers. We entertain unpleasant memories as regards Footwear. The game was too one sided to be good football—we won 8-1. Only it was here that we lost Cavill. A dislocation of the ankle forced him to lay aside his gear. We miss his playing and we know he misses his game. If the team were doing their duty on the field at Lymington, "Father" was annoying the crowd most heartily on the line. The game was rough and tumble. Crawshaw got into his stride and "outed" in splendid style a player who was intent on "outing" all the Coll. It was the only exciting incident in the match. Before the game a singing lesson was held; the singers attracted much attention—even a steam-roller got out of the way.

INTER-COLLEGE MATCHES.—An addition to our Inter-College Fixtures, was a game with Bristol University, which proved a welcome fixture and a splendid game. We congratulate Bristol on their victory; we look forward to the next match at Bristol. Even here our usual ill luck dogged us. French was playing a great game, and had already sent in some beautiful shots, when a slight trip caused him to fall on his arm. The Bristol "goalie" is very good; he saved their game several times. One of the most pleasant incidents of the day was the tea at College. Afterwards we amused ourselves on the West Station, much to the disgruntlement of the officials.

With Reading it was a different game. They outplayed us in every stage of the match. They play hard football, and had come down to beat us. They defeated our ten men. Clark was the injured, and we regret the

accident. The Principal kicked off. Small played a great game; his defence throughout the season, has been splendid. We do not grudge Reading their victory, but hope to return the compliment next term.

The match with Winchester ended in a draw. The outstanding feature of the game was Agate's brilliant display in goal. Winchester shot hard and often, but Agate defended with great skill. Crawshaw played sound football, whilst Freeman, in the forward line, passed the ball across to the wings admirably. French was in his element.

The Old Hartleyan's match was a surprise. They put two goals in before we had settled down. Kimber was very energetic at centre forward, one shot of his being "hot stuff." But we wore them down and ended victors by 5-3. Meyer was good. His form has been above the average. He has bad to occupy many positions in the field, and though constantly being shifted from his place, owing to our injured, he willingly fills the vacancy and invariably plays good football.

SATURDAY MATCHES.—These have not been very successful—we have played five and only won two. As regards the first round of the Junior Cup, the better football was played by Hartley. Ruddle and Hill in the half-line did good work. One wit suggested that we should "kick with the tide!" The ground was in a shocking state, not being fit for football. Lane experienced bad luck against Newport with some fine shooting. For his play at centre-half Lane well deserves the cap that has been rightly given him. It has been said that even at his worst he plays a good game.

THE SECOND ELEVEN.—Results are not very promising. But now that matters are beginning to settle down in both elevens, perhaps we will see a change soon. Hill is an able captain, and when his services have been needed by the Firsts, Calder has undertaken the task. The greater part of the fixtures are to come. Only we would here remark that it is not possible for the committee to fill more places than eleven. If a man considers himself fit for either eleven, and has not been chosen, the best thing for him to do is to come to the nets and show his powers. The committee is now shy; it can no longer listen to the claims of men with "reputations." We would prefer to draw a veil over the unpleasant list of defeats that has been recorded. Ten matches have been played, three won, six lost, and one drawn. It only remains to wish the team better luck next term.

G. A.



MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

* * *

THE last week of July brought with it our Annual Camp, which was again situated at Windmill Hill, Ludgershall, on the borders of Salisbury Plain. On July 24th the company paraded in Mr. Spranger's field in Hill Lane 62 strong, 4 men having gone down with the advance party. After preliminary formations we marched up to Headquarters, where a remarkable sight met our eyes. In previous years it has been possible for the whole battalion to parade inside the hall, but owing to the large increase in the strength of the battalion since the commencement of the present year only four companies could find room inside the hall, the remainder having to parade in the surrounding streets.

As usual, we arrived in Camp about 7 p.m., and immediately set to work to pitch tents, draw bedding, allot tents, etc. Unfortunately our arrival was accompanied by a shower of rain, and this did not tend to assist the speedy settling down in Camp. There is no need to recount here the whole detail of Camp routine. It will suffice to say that during the first week the rain which favoured us occasionally prevented our cook from doing himself justice, but when the elements did give him a fair chance his work met with thorough approval.

Every member of the company attended Camp—59 out of 74 for the full period of 15 days, and the average attendance per man was 13.6 days—a better average even than last year. We were not fortunate enough to secure a prize for our line this year—we were fourth on the list for three prizes—but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we carried out to the very letter instructions which some others conveniently permitted themselves to ignore.

Since the new session has commenced the company has increased from 74 of all ranks to 100 of all ranks. Of course we must expect to lose some of the members constituting this 100, but we are very hopeful that we shall obtain enough recruits to compensate for this annual wastage, and we are extremely desirous of taking 100 into Camp next year.

The physique of the new recruits is decidedly above the average, and they have already given indication that they will be a credit to the company. This year the company N.C.O.'s have undertaken the entire instruction of the recruits, so that the permanent staff sergeant-instructors do not drill them at all. I think I may safely say that there is no other company in the battalion in which the N.C.O.'s can and would undertake such a duty.

At the recent drill competition the company did very well indeed. When one considers that 50% of the men on parade were recruits of only two months' service, one is forced to admit that their steadiness was remarkable and their movements excellent. Indeed, so creditable was the performance that it is distinctly worth our while to try and pull the shield off next year. It will be remembered that we were second last year, and surely if we now make up our minds to be first next year, and work altogether with that end in view right through, we can win. It will, however, be of no avail for the officers and N.C.O.'s to work hard unless all ranks co-operate with them. If each one will remember that his interest and enthusiasm will tend to arouse interest and enthusiasm in others, and will strive conscientiously to do all that is necessary to make himself efficient by regular attendance at company drills and by performing his musketry at the times arranged, then the rest is assured. And what

could be more fitting than that the College Company should head the battalion? Since such a result can be secured by a very slight effort on the part of each member, is it not worth while to make the effort?

The Miniature Rifle Club has again commenced operations under the able and indefatigable direction of Sergeant White, to whom untold thanks are due for the amount of time and energy which he bestows upon it. The company team will be much stronger than last year, and we hope to do even better than heretofore.

At the College Prize Distribution, on December 6th, an entirely new feature was provided in a guard of honour furnished by the College Company to the Marquis of Winchester, who, as Lord Lieutenant of the County, is head of all the Auxiliary Forces in Hampshire. The guard was commanded by Lieut. S. J. Gubb, and Lieut. J. J. Maxwell was also on parade, together with 50 rank and file, 2 drummers, and 4 sergeants. The guard was drawn up outside the entrance hall, and, after giving the general salute, was inspected by the Marquis.

The annual competition for lance-corporal's stripes will be held shortly, and it is to be expected that the rivalry will be keen. This is a good thing for the company, for a keen competition not only ensures that the winner shall be well prepared, but also results in the members who do not win being better informed than they were before.

Information has just reached me that Corpl. Waterman has been successful in obtaining his certificate for promotion to the rank of sergeant. This is a very creditable performance, since only 4 or 5 candidates have passed out of 12 or 15 who entered, and our congratulations are due to Corpl. Waterman, who is not only a theorist and a man of knowledge, but also a hard worker and thorough soldier, and is willing to put himself to personal inconvenience for the good of the company.

C. S.





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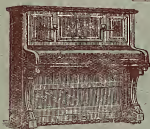
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